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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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Border Guard Organization and Duties

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1. The commandant of the Bulgarian Border Guard (Granichni Voyski), which is subordinate to the Ministry of Interior, is Colonel Chakurov. One Colonel Trichkov is believed to be an officer in Border Guard Headquarters.
2. Border Guard privates receive two leva per month less 40 stotinki for DSNM (Dimitrovski Stuyuz na Narodnata Mladezhi; Dimitrov's Union of the People's Youth) dues. They are allowed 20 days leave during their 3-year tour, but may not take leave during the first year of service. If they capture a fugitive, deserter, would-be border crosser or enemy agent, they receive an extra week's leave as a reward.
3. The term of service is three years, including the three months' basic training.¹ Recruits are chosen from conscripts. They are usually DSNM members, recommended by their municipality or local DSNM organization for service in the Border Guard. About half of the men are married.

Schools

4. An officers training school in Sofia which accepts young Communists with a gymnasium education, has a 1-year course from which students graduate with the rank of second lieutenant, or exceptional students, with the rank of first lieutenant.
5. A Border Guard NCO school in Lyubimets (N 41-50, E 26-05), and a medical school in Ruse give courses lasting from six to eight months. Privates from 20 to 26 years of age and with Communist affiliation are accepted as students after they

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complete basic training. Those who successfully complete the courses are promoted to NCO ranks.

Basic Training

6. The training battalion [redacted] in Devin, is made up of five companies consisting of three platoons of three squads each. The platoons have code names, [redacted] "Don," "Dnepur," "Dnestur" and "Lena." It is not known whether or not this battalion is subordinate to 4 Otryad in Devin. 50X1-HUM
7. Of the group trained by this battalion from November 1952 to February 1953, 100 were from Ruse, 10 or 15 from the city itself and the rest from surrounding villages. Two of the five companies were sent to the 6 Otryad in Elkhovo after training. The destination of the other three companies is not known.
8. The following were officers in the training battalion:
 - a. Senior First Lieutenant Todorinski, acting Commanding Officer since 1 December 1952, or before, until 15 February 1953 and also Commanding Officer of 1 Company of the Battalion [redacted] 50X1-HUM
 - b. First Lieutenant Mitov, Political Officer [redacted]
 - c. First Lieutenant Pundev, Commanding Officer of 2 Company [redacted]
 - d. First Lieutenant Petrunov, Commanding Officer of the 3 Company [redacted]
 - e. First Lieutenant Zhekov, Political Officer of the 3 Company [redacted]
 - f. Second Lieutenant Nikolov, Commanding Officer of the 1 Platoon, 3 Company [redacted]
 - g. Second Lieutenant Ilarinov, Commanding Officer of the 2 Platoon, 3 Company, [redacted] 50X1-HUM
 - h. Second Lieutenant Nayden Yotov Changov, Commanding Officer of the 3 Platoon, 3 Company [redacted]

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9. The squad leaders of the training battalion are all graduates of the Border Guard NCO schools. The leader of 2 Squad, 3 Platoon of the battalion was Corporal Khristo Kolev Dochev.

10. The daily program during basic training was as follows:

0600	Reveille
0600 to 0615	Physical training
0615 to 0700	Dressing and barracks duties
0700 to 0730	Breakfast
0730 to 0800	Sometimes used for announcing political news
0800 to 1200	Training with a ten-minute break every hour
1200 to 1230	Rest
1230 to 1300	Lunch
1300 to 1330	Rest
1330 to 1730 or 1800	Training with a ten-minute break every hour
1730 to 1900	Time used for cleaning weapons, washing clothes, etc.
1900 to 1930	Dinner
1930 to 2130	Educational books and publications read to the trainees in a group and points not understood during the day's training gone over again (kulturno masov chas)
2130 to 2200	Rest
2200	Evening roll call

There was an hour's close-order drill every day, usually before lunch.

11. Training included the following subjects:

a. Theoretical:

- (1) Border Guard regulations (Ustav na Vutreshnata Sluzhba) - one or two hours weekly;
- (2) Border Guard duties and tasks (Granichna Sluzhba) - one and occasionally two hours daily;
- (3) Weapons' familiarization (Oruzhie Znanie) - one and occasionally two hours daily;
- (4) Political training - two and occasionally only one hour daily; and
- (5) Tactics - one hour and occasionally two hours weekly.

b. Practical:

- (1) Border Guard duties, practice in changing sentries and forming various sentry groups - two or three hours daily;
- (2) Tactics, practice in attacking or defending by unit of zastava strength - one or two hours weekly; (In defense practice, the soldiers line up at 5 or 6-meter intervals and dig trenches to protect their positions; in attack, they also line up at 5 or 6-meter intervals with two light machine guns in the center of the line; the ends of the line advance first for a few yards and take up a new position, then the rest of the line advances under cover of fire from the machine guns; once the whole line is reestablished, the ends again advance, etc.)
- (3) Firing practice - 3-4 hours weekly (trained in firing German "M.G." light machine guns, Mauser carbines, Vintovka rifles and Shpagin sub-machine guns; told about Degtyarev light machine guns, but not trained in their use);

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- (4) During the course, trainees were twice given practice in fighting near buildings or in towns; they were told to always defend street corners and the corners of buildings, not to look into building windows, but to always use windows rather than doors for entering buildings.

Uniforms

12. The Border Guard private's summer uniform is of thin, green cotton cloth. The cap is of the same material and has a star in front. The blouse is the slip-over Soviet style, worn outside the trousers and fastens at the neck with two buttons. It has two set-in breast pockets with one-button flaps. The stand-up collar has a white lining of which only the edge is seen when the blouse is worn so that the collar appears to have white piping. The removable epaulets are of green wool and have red piping, and the long sleeves have an eight-centimeter wide cuff which fastens with two buttons. All the buttons are star-shaped and made of brown bakelite. The trousers tuck into the shoe tops and have wrap-around puttees which fasten with two buttons. The trousers fasten with five buttons in front, have a buckle in back to adjust the size of the waist, and two side pockets.
13. The private's winter uniform is exactly the same style as the summer uniform but is made of coarse brown cloth and has light green epaulets with red piping. The overcoats are of coarse dark grey material with flat collars, light green collar insignia with red piping and a brown button in the middle of each, and light green non-removable epaulets with red piping. The coat fastens with five large hooks and eyes, has a half-belt in back which is attached to the coat with two buttons and fastens with a buckle, a 30-40 centimeter slit in the tail, and turn-up cuffs about 15 centimeters wide.
14. The old uniforms with open necks are given to Border Guard soldiers to wear for work details and when drilling and are also given to service units and drivers.
15. The Border Guard noncommissioned officer's summer uniform is the same as the Border Guard private's uniform in style, but is tailor-made so that it fits and is worn with a green visored cap with dark green piping and a star as the cap device. The only differences are that the epaulets on their uniforms are slightly wider and stiffer with gilt rank bars. The blouses have two belt loops and there is, in addition to the tuck-in style of trousers which are only worn for drilling, a breeches style, also tailor-made, which has two front pockets and one back pocket edged with green piping, a three-button fastening at the bottoms of the legs and loops to attach the breeches to boots.
16. The Border Guard noncommissioned officer's winter uniform consists of a long coat of light weight, dark green wool and breeches of the same material. The breeches are the same style as the summer uniform breeches. The jacket has a stiff collar which fastens with two hooks and eyes, stiffening in the front, a slit up the back to the waist, gold buttons with a star in the center, plain green stiff epaulets with no piping but with gilt rank insignia. In addition, the noncommissioned officers have tuck-in trousers of coarse brown cloth for drilling. The cap is the same as that with the summer uniform, made of light green cloth with dark green piping. The overcoats are of dark grey wool and fasten with buttons. A half-belt in back is attached to the coat with buttons and fastens with a buckle. The chest of the coat has stiffening, the epaulets are plain green and stiff, the collar is flat and has light green collar insignia with red piping which fasten on with a button, the cuffs are wide and turn back, and there are two side pockets.
17. The officers' summer uniform is of thin green cotton cloth and is worn with a cap of thin green wool with dark green piping, a long visor and a star as the cap device. The blouse is Soviet-style, the neck closes with three gold buttons with stars in the center, the stiff, stand-up collars fasten with two buttons, the cuffs with two buttons and the flaps to the set-in pockets with one button.

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The gilt removable epaulets are attached with buttons and have green piping and rank stripes. There are two types of trousers, breeches for daily use and tuck-in trousers for drilling. Old, discolored uniforms of the breeches and blouse type are also worn for drilling.

18. The officers' winter uniform is made of thin dark green woolen cloth and is worn with a green cap similar to the summer cap. The jacket is long and closes down the front with gold buttons. The stiff, stand-up collar fastens with hooks and eyes. It has a slit up to the waist in back, two button-down set-in pockets and gilt epaulets with green piping. The breeches have two front pockets and one back pocket and light green piping down the sides. The tuck-in drill trousers are of coarse wool material. The overcoat is of soft grey wool with gold buttons down the front and up one side of the 70-80 centimeter slit in the tail of the coat. Rectangular light green collar insignia with red piping are attached to both sides of the flat open-type collar by buttons. A belt loop in the middle of the back is fastened on with two buttons, two hooks and eyes supplement the buttons on the front of the coat, two set-in side pockets have buttonless flaps and the wide cuffs turn back.
19. The officers' winter drill uniform is of coarse brown wool and is worn with a brown cap with button-on earflaps and a star as the cap device. The trousers are of both the tuck-in and breeches type. The overcoat is similar in style to the other overcoat, but is made of coarse dark grey material and has no collar insignia.
20. The Border Guard soldiers wear their winter uniforms and an overcoat on patrols during the winter months, and in specially cold weather, a Soviet-type fur hat with earflaps, green cotton coats over or under their overcoats and green cotton trousers over their trousers. They use canvas shelters during rainy weather. They wear ordinary Army shoes all year round, but when patrolling on summer nights wear light rubber overshoes called "gumeni tsarvuli" properly, but usually referred to as "gumenki". During the summer months, they wear the usual daily Border Guard summer uniform. Officers and noncommissioned officers are supposed to wear ordinary Army shoes with all their uniforms except their drill uniforms for which they have high boots of a natural leather color. However, they often wear the high boots with their other uniforms also.

Border Guard Duties

21. The fifteen types of Border Guard patrol duties are as follows:
 - a. Border patrols (chasovi na granitsata);
 - b. Security watch at zastava headquarters (chasovi na zastavata);
 - c. Corporal on duty at zastava headquarters (dezhuren po zastavata);
 - d. Observation post (nablyudatelen post);
 - e. Messenger duty (granichna poshta);
 - f. Alert detail (trevozhna grupa);
 - g. Highway control detail (chasovi na bariera);
 - h. Interior patrol (patraul);
 - i. Area reconnaissance detail (dozorna grupa);
 - j. Hidden sentry duty (sekret);
 - k. Ambush detail (zasada);

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- l. Security and public order detail (zaslon - literally means cover);
- m. Escort detail (konvoy);
- n. Pursuit group (poiskova grupa or lovna grupa - lovna is the Bulgarian term, but apparently poiskova, taken from the Russian is in wide use); and
- o. Pier and harbor control detail (chasovi na pristanishte).

22. The various types of patrol duty are described as follows:

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- a. Border Patrols (chasovi na granitsata). The type of patrol is usually made up of two privates, one of whom must have at least two years experience in the Border Guard and must always walk in the rear during patrols. this rule has only recently been put into effect and is to prevent new soldiers from escaping. These patrols keep on the move all the time over prescribed paths and inspect the tilled ground near the border for footprints. Each patrol is on duty for four hours at a time. In good weather these patrols are usually replaced by observers.
- b. Security watch at zastava headquarters (chasovi na zastavata). This is a 1-man, 4-hour patrol. The man on duty stays near zastava headquarters and watches the area with binoculars. He notifies the corporal on duty of the approach of anyone from another zastava and of signals from the patrols on duty.
- c. Corporal on duty at zastava headquarters (dezhuren po zastavata). This is a 1-man, 6-hour duty, each corporal serving a total of 12 hours of the 24 hours of the assignment.
- d. Observation post duty (nablyudatelen post). This is a two or three-man, 4-hour duty which is only performed in daylight hours. One man with binoculars watches the territory on both sides of the border and the others stand guard on the post. Any suspicious activity is supposed to be reported to zastava headquarters by telephone. Not all observation posts are equipped with phones, however, so that the observers merely report any suspicious activity to headquarters when they go off duty. If border-crossers are seen, the observation team is to leave its post and attempt to apprehend them if they are still in Bulgarian territory when sighted.
- e. Messenger duty (granichna poshta). Usually a 2-man detail used to carry secret documents from zastava to komandatura headquarters. One man carries the documents and the other acts as guard. The detail is not allowed to use any means of transportation and carries matches in order to burn the documents in case of attack. However, the 9 "Roza" Zastava of 6 Otryad did not communicate with komandatura headquarters by foot messenger, but via the driver who went to komandatura headquarters every day for supplies.
- f. Alert detail (trevozhna grupa). This detail is made up of five or more privates and a corporal and is chosen one day ahead of time. There is a day and night detail in every 24-hour period. The detail is supposed to sleep fully dressed and equipped in order to be ready to answer any alarm signal, either at zastava headquarters or from a patrol.
- g. Highway control detail (chasovi na bariera). This is a 2-man detail generally stationed on highways which lead to frontier to check the documents of all passersby and travellers.
- h. Interior patrols (patraul). Two-man detail which moves through the zastava territory checking documents of travellers or of persons who attend fairs or markets in border villages. These patrols are generally sent from komandatura rather than zastava headquarters.

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1. Area reconnaissance patrol (dozorna grupa).² This patrol is composed of two or more men and moves through the border area either on foot or on horseback checking the documents of residents and workers in the region and asking about suspicious activities in the vicinity. They usually leave zastava headquarters in the morning and return at night.
 - j. Hidden sentry duty (sekret). This patrol is made up of two or three privates who station themselves in the woods or at road crossings where they remain quiet and motionless during their 4-hour watch. In the 9 "Roza" Zastava, these patrols were only used at night, but in wooded areas they are used in the daytime as well. The other soldiers in the zastava do not know when hidden sentry patrols are to be sent out and often the border patrols on duty at the same time do not know of their presence.
 - k. Ambush detail (zasada). The patrol is made up of from 5-15 men with an officer or experienced noncommissioned officer in charge. This patrol is only used when word has been received to apprehend a certain person or group of persons who are expected to pass a particular spot. The members of the patrol spread out in a semicircular line and conceal themselves five or six meters apart to await their prey. If they expect a long wait, they take sufficient prepared food with them for several days. This patrol apprehends only the persons they have been told to capture and lets other suspicious persons pass unchallenged to be picked up by the hidden sentry group which is stationed a short distance behind them. Half the group is equipped with submachine guns and one man has a light machine gun.
 1. Security and public order detail (zaslon). Ten-man detail headed by an officer.
 - m. Escort detail (konvoy). Patrol of two or more men detailed to deliver prisoners to other border stations. They must return with a receipt for the prisoner and his documents.
 - n. Pursuit detail (poiskova grupa or lovna grupa). This patrol is made up of at least ten men, is headed by an officer and usually uses one or two pursuit dogs. Half the group are issued submachine guns and one man is given a light machine gun. It goes into action when a suspicious person is reported in the area. The patrol begins at the border and works toward the interior of the country fanned out at 5 or 6-meter intervals.
 - o. Pier and harbor control detail (chasovi na pristanishte). Two-man detail for checking documents of fishermen and boatmen when they put into piers and harbors.
23. Border Guard privates are expected to spend eight hours out of each 24 on patrol duty, usually four in the daytime and four at night. An additional four hours during the day are spent in practical and theoretical training, mostly a repeat of the subject covered in basic training. Each lesson is given two days in a row, the second day to the soldiers who were on duty when it was given the first time. Taps are at 2000 hours so that the soldiers will get eight hours' sleep even though they are on duty four hours during the night.
24. The Border Guard units are assisted in their work by groups of civilians in border villages who patrol the villages at night and come to the assistance of border units in case of emergency. They are also helped by shepherds in the area, who are given a reward of 200 leva for apprehending a would-be refugee from Bulgaria or an agent from abroad, by local municipal administrations, and by Army and Militia units stationed in the vicinity. The Militia is called, for example, when a Border Guard unit wishes to search a house since it does not have the right to enter or search buildings.

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The 6 Otryad in Elkhovo

25. The 6 Otryad [] has three different barracks areas in Elkhovo. Its headquarters are located 500 meters south of Elkhovo railroad station in a 2 or 3-story U-shaped building. Its Engineer Platoon is quartered in the western part of the city on the banks of the Tundzha River and the Dog Training Platoon is in a small building in the eastern part of the city.
26. Attached to the headquarters are a 30-man Telephone Communications Platoon, a 30-40 man Dog Training Platoon, an 18-20 man Engineer Platoon, a service unit and a 25-man reserve zastava.
27. The Commanding Officer is Major Zhelev [] The Political Officer is Senior First Lieutenant Kutsarov []
28. The 6 Otryad is composed of the five following komandaturas: 50X1-HUM
- The 1 Komandatura [] in Raykova Mogila (N 41-51, E 26-18);
 - The 2 Komandatura [] in Varnik (N 41-53, E 26-29);
 - The 3 Komandatura [] in Lesovo (N 41-59, E 26-34);
 - The 4 Komandatura [] in Voden (N 42-05, E 26-53); and
 - The 5 Komandatura [] in Fakiya (N 42-12, E 26-03). 50X1-HUM
29. [] the 3 Komandatura with headquarters in Lesovo [] controls the area from the Tundzha River east to Golyam Derwent (N 41-59, E 26-44), [] the territory of the 8 "Kokiche" Zastava, under the command of the 2 Komandatura, is immediately west of the Tundzha River.
30. The 3 Komandatura has a barracks area surrounded by barbed wire in the eastern part of Lesovo which includes a 3-story barracks building approximately 20 x 20 meters in size, a stable, a bakery and a dispensary.
31. [] officers of the 3 Komandatura: 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM
- Senior First Lieutenant Khristov, Commanding Officer. previously Commanding Officer of the 4 Komandatura in Voden []
 - First Lieutenant Stankov. doctor []
 - First Lieutenant Yakimov, checks the headquarters of the zastavas under the 3 Komandatura and gives orders concerning the fortifications and firing posts; []
 - Second Lieutenant Nikolov. Ordnance Officer []

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e. Second Lieutenant Simeonov, Intelligence Officer [redacted]

32. [redacted] zastavas of the 3 Komandatura [redacted]

a. The 9 "Roza" Zastava with headquarters in a plain 3-4 kilometers southwest of Lesovo; controls the territory from the Tundzha River east to Kizildzhik Bayir (N 41-58, E 26-37); all the territory in this zastava is flat with the exception of a few isolated hills;

b. The 10 "Akatsiya"³ Zastava;

c. The 11 "Dub" Zastava; and

d. The 12 "Zhito" Zastava, headquarters believed to be in Golyam Derwent.

33. The 9 "Roza" Zastava is made up of 34 officers and men, including, besides the four commanders named in paragraph 36, four corporals who act as squad leaders and 26 privates. There is one trained pursuit dog and six untrained dogs, two of which sometimes accompany the border patrols on their rounds, and are always taken by the team to inspect the tilled strip of land along the border each morning.

34. The 9 Zastava has the following weapons:

a. One Schwarzlose heavy machine gun;

b. Four German "M.G." light machine guns;

c. Four Schmeisser submachine guns;

d. Six or seven Soviet Shpagin submachine guns;

e. About 20 Vintovka carbines;

f. Two Mannlicher carbines;

g. Three pistols, issued to the officers; the one carried by the commanding officer is a Soviet TT pistol;

h. One parabellum (Luger) pistol used by patrols; and

i. Offensive and defensive hand grenades.

35. The 9 Zastava has one 4-wheeled cart with a team of horses, a 2-wheeled cart with one horse used for hauling water, a donkey, and a horse for the use of the Commanding Officer. The cart-road from zastava headquarters to Lesovo can be used by trucks only in good weather.

36. [redacted] officers of the 9 Zastava:

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a. Second Lieutenant Khristo Shterev, Commanding Officer [redacted]

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b. Private First Class Khristo Anchev, Political Officer

c. Second Lieutenant Khristo Plesnev, Deputy Commanding Officer

d. Sergeant Kirov, quartermaster

37. In the 9 Zastava district (see Appendix A), which is about 6.5 kilometers long, there is a footpath for patrols along a plain called Pamukluka on the eastern half of the area about 800 meters from the border, and on the western half, a path approximately 450 meters from the border from Kuchuk Sultan Tepe to the Tundzha River. Border patrols cover these paths both day and night except on clear days when the patrols are replaced by observation teams. The area immediately in front of zastava headquarters is not patrolled but is watched by the observer at zastava headquarters.
38. Hidden sentries are only used in the 9 Zastava at night and usually are stationed near Karaagach stream, at the Pamukluka crossing and occasionally at Kizildzhik Bahir (hill). The hidden sentries on duty from 2000 to 2400 hours are always at a different place than those on duty from 2400 to 0400 hours.
39. There are no interior patrols in the 9 Zastava because no highways pass through the district. Signal alarm assemblies are sometimes set at Karaagach stream and between the hill called Kuchuk Sultan Tepe and the Tundzha River.
40. Patrols are not changed at the place where the patrol is located, but halfway between that place and zastava headquarters. At the hour before the duty ends, or sometimes shortly before, the patrol on duty begins walking toward headquarters and the relief patrol leaves headquarters, so that for a short period of time, sometimes as much as a half hour, observation posts and certain sections of the border are left unguarded.
41. The patrols of the 9 "Roza" Zastava never make contact with the patrols of the 8 Zastava because the Tundzha River separates their territories, but one meeting each day, between 2000 and 2100 hours, takes place between patrols of the 9 Zastava and the 10 "Akatsiya" Zastava, at Kizilzhik Bayir. There is usually no particular exchange of information. The first patrol to arrive waits for the other not more than half an hour. If no meeting is made at that time, then a special patrol is sent to the meeting place by zastava headquarters to investigate.
42. The first patrol to distinguish the approach of the other gives a signal by whistling a prescribed number of times on an empty cartridge shell. The other patrol replies by making a given number of sounds either by hitting a cartridge box by hand, striking two stones together, clicking the carbine sight by moving it up and down, hitting two grenades together, hitting the carbine stock with the hand or hitting the submachine ammunition drum (if one is carried). These signals, the number of sounds and the object to be used for giving the reply, are changed every three or four days.

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43. If the challenging patrol suspects the validity of the response, it calls "Shto e Propusk?" - "What is the password?" The second patrol answers by giving the name of a city, then the first patrol gives the name of a weapon or piece of equipment which has the same first letter as the city. Both are given from a pre-arranged list such as the following:

Ruse	Remik (rifle strap)
Vidin	Vintovka
Pleven	Palaska
Lom	Lopus (cartridge belt)
Karlovo	Kanche (lunchbox)
Plovdiv	Pushka (rifle)
Chepino or Chepelare	Chetka (brush)
Nikopol	Nozh (knife)
Silistra	Sumka (cartridge box)

The list of cities apparently remains constant, but the reply may differ, e.g., pistolet (pistol), pagon (epaulet) or pushka (rifle) might be the reply to Pleven rather than palaska.

44. Patrols going on duty receive their instructions from the zastava Commanding Officer, the Deputy Commanding Officer, or if both of them are absent, from the corporal in charge of quarters. The orders consist only of telling the patrols the area to be patrolled, the hours to remain on duty, the paths to be used both in patrolling and in going to and from zastava headquarters. An observation post team is told which observation post to use and instructed, for example, to report on any movement on either side of the border, particularly the movements of shepherds or other civilians on the Turkish side. The reports are given orally to the Commanding Officer or the corporal in charge of quarters by the senior member of the patrol, although unless something out of the ordinary occurs, no report is made.

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45. The 9 Zastava may communicate with other zastava headquarters by telephone through the switchboard in the headquarters of the 3 Komandatura in Lesovo.

46. The patrols communicate with zastava headquarters by signalling with rifle shots, submachine bursts and hand grenade explosions. These signals can be heard from the farthest portion of the district except when the wind is adverse. Other patrols on duty closer to the signal than zastava headquarters are instructed to leave their posts and go to the assistance of the signalling patrol. The corporal on duty at zastava headquarters answers signals by firing one or two rifle shots and setting off a colored signal cartridge. Signals, which are changed every 20 or 30 days, are given in the following cases:

- In case a member of a patrol suddenly becomes ill, if a fire is sighted, if a border-crosser is caught, if any unusual objects are found, if footprints are found on the tilled strip along the border; this signal answered by the alert detail;
- In case someone has crossed the border into Bulgaria; answered by the alert detail;
- If a suspicious person is seen but cannot be apprehended; answered by the alert detail plus additional men;
- If a person is found who has come from abroad into Bulgaria; answered by both the alert detail and the zastava commander; sometimes the komandatura or otryad commanders also come upon being notified of such an event; and
- If enemy planes are seen overhead; heavy machine guns are immediately put into action at zastava headquarters.

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47. In case zastava headquarters are attacked, the soldiers out on patrol are called back on the double by the explosion of a hand grenade and by short bursts of submachine gun fire.
48. According to Border Guard regulation, at least half the members of every patrol should carry a submachine gun, but this is not observed in actual practice, although sufficient weapons are available at the zastava. For example, the 2-man patrols of the 9 Zastava usually carry only their carbines with 60 cartridges each, and their two grenades, one defensive and one offensive hand grenade. If they carry submachine guns, they have two 70-cartridge drums of submachine gun ammunition. Besides that, each guard carries a 1-meter length of rope for tying the hands of prisoners and a box of gauze.
49. Morale in the 9 Zastava is neither very good nor very bad. All complain about the strict discipline and of the fact that they are always on duty, drilling or working. In spite of the strict control, the soldiers often sat down and rested instead of walking their prescribed patrols and very few obeyed all the rules exactly.
50. The meals given to the soldiers in 9 Zastava were as follows:
- a. Breakfast; one cup of tea, white or Balkan cheese, olives or macaroni;
 - b. Lunch; one plate of macaroni, "semolina" pudding, rice-water, stewed fruit or jam; and
 - c. Supper; meat every day in the winter, two or three times a week in the spring and summer, macaroni and vegetables such as beans, potatoes, stewed mixed vegetables, stewed cabbage or green beans.
51. The headquarters of the 9 Zastava are protected by a modified version of the "circular defense" system prescribed for all zastava headquarters. There are three machine gun posts, two on either side of the headquarters building which are connected with the headquarters by trenches. The posts have brick walls and five or six firing positions facing all directions. The third post has a water-proof covering and contains a German-made antiaircraft machine gun mounted on a stand. The mined areas are marked with unpainted wooden markers about 50 centimeters high and placed at intervals of 40 to 50 meters along the edge of the areas. They have no writing on them and are rounded on top with a notch in the center.

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Comments:

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1. [redacted] the term of service was 39 months, including basic training.
2. [redacted] "dozorna grupa" rather than "krugov dozor - ogledvay na mestnosta" [redacted] soldiers of these patrols do not wear any kind of armband. It was previously reported that they wore an armband bearing the letters KD plus the first letter of the zastava's code name.
3. Both "Akatsiya" and Kokiche" were also used as code names for zastavas of the 7 Otryad [redacted]

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Legend for Freehand Map of Territory of 9 "Roza" Zastava
Appendix A

- A - Zastava headquarters
- B - Machine gun posts
- C - Antiaircraft machine gun post
- D - Cart road to Lesovo
- E - Trenches
- F - Zastava boundaries
- G - International frontier
- H - Tundzha River
- J - Karaagach stream
- K - Bulgarian observation towers
- L - observation towers
- M - Mined areas (mined with antipersonnel mines except for area farthest east, which is mined with antitank mines)
- N - Kuchuk Sultan Tepe (hill)
- O - Uzun Bayir (hill)
- P - Kilidzhik Bayir (hill)
- Q - Footpath
- R - Barbed wire barriers

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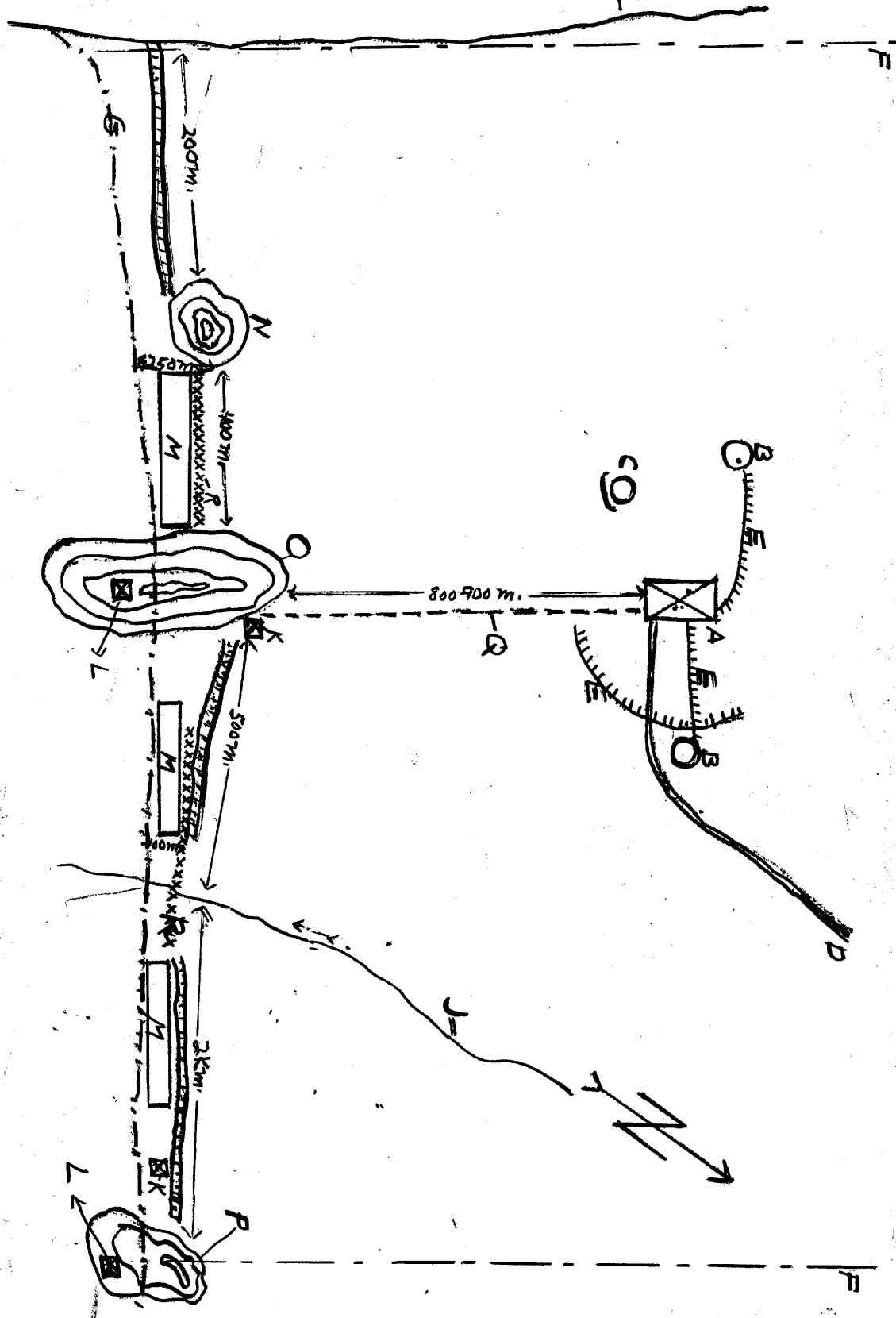
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Appendix A

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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COUNTRY Bulgaria

REPORT

SUBJECT 1. DOSO and DSNM Organizations
2. TKZS at Pürvi May, Ruse Okoliya

DATE DISTR. 30 October 1953

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THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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DSNM

1. Young people belonging to Communist, non-party, or apolitical families which are not anti-Communist are accepted as members of the DSNM (Dimitrovski Soyuz na Narodnata Mladezh; Dimitrov Union of the People's Youth).
2. Members are required to carry their membership cards at all times. Anyone losing his membership card is not given a new one and is automatically dropped from the organization.

DOSO

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3. The DOSO (Dobrovolna Organizatsiya sa Sudeystvie na Otbranata; Voluntary Organization for Defense Assistance) is under the control of the DSNM and organizes para-military training. Students and all members of the DSNM are eligible for membership in the DOSO.
4. Members are given training in the use of weapons, gliding, parachuting, driving, rowing, and horseback riding. Weapons familiarisation is taught by Army officers. a parachuting course for DOSO members is held at the Gorna Oryakhovitsa airfield.

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Grupa sa Sudeystvie

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5. Communist Party and active DSNM members living in each of the villages close to the border form "Groups for Assistance" (Grupa sa Sudeystvie). These groups are armed and go into action when a Border Guard sastava is attacked or when a suspicious person is seen in the border area. There are similar groups in some of the villages and towns at some distance from the border.

SECRET

STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		AEC					
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The "Purvi May" TKZS, Ruse [redacted]

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6. The Purvi May TKZS (Trudovo Kooperativno Zemedelsko Stopanstvo; cooperative farm) headquarters are located south of the Dimităr Blagoev Sugar Factory in the north-east sector of Ruse. The farm owns a tractor and a thresher and obtains other types of equipment from the MTS (Mashino Traktorno Stantsiya; Machine Tractor Station) in Ruse.
 7. The cooperative owns fields, vineyards, and truck farms of unknown acreage. Most of the members are from villages around Ruse.
 8. About 80 percent of the land of the villages of Ruse Okoliya is collectivized, but only about 20 percent of the farmers from Ruse town have joined the TKZS despite heavy taxes on independent holdings.
 9. Independent farmers and the village TKZS's sell their excess produce on market days, held in Ruse on Tuesday and Sunday. Second-hand merchandise and clothing are also sold during these market days.
 10. Various local TKZS's send "volunteer" groups for periods of one month each to assist in the construction of the new Ruse-Giurgiu bridge. The members of these groups receive no pay for their labor. The work is carried on 24 hours a day.
1. [redacted] Comment: These are probably identical with the "Boyna Grupa" (Battle Group) [redacted]

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